The Pyongyang Times

No. 15 (102) THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

GREETINGS

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choe Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent on April 3 a joint message of greetings to Comrade **János Kádár**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Comrade **Istvan Dobi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Gyula Kallay**, Prime Minister of the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of the H.P.R., on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, national holiday of the Hungarian people.

Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent on April 6 a telegram to Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, greeting his sixtieth birthday.

Premier Kim Il Sung Cites Model Workers

Premier Kim Il Sung cited builders who displayed patriotic devotion and creativeness in the construction of the factory synthesizing ammonia through anthracite gasification, at the Hungnam Chemical Fertilizer Combine, the urea factory and the undiluted sulfuric acid factory which will play an important role in developing chemical industry and accelerating the chemicalization of agriculture and the national economy as a whole.

The Premier's citations and gifts were conveyed at a grand gathering on April 9 on the spot. It was attended by builders and their helpers in construction and workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Combine.

Present were Comrade Kim Il and Ri Jong Ok and leading functionaries of the Party and government organs and social organisations.

Comrade Kim Il conveyed Premier Kim Il Sung's citations and gifts to scaffold worker Han Yong Chil of the Hamhung Industrial Construction Office and 40 other builders who rendered meritorious deeds in the construction of the afore-said factories.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Masaharu Hatanaka

Premier Kim Il Sung received on April 7 Masaharu Hatanaka, Managing Director of the Japan-Korea Association, now on a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion was Soh Chol, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The Premier had a friendly talk with the guest

Premier Kim Il Sung talking with Masaharu Hatanaka, Managing Director of the Japan-Korea Association

Friendship Delegation Leaves Sana

The friendship delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, left Sana on April 4 after completing its visit to the Yemeni Arab Republic.

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A NEW GREAT UPSURGE

The whole country is now seething with the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people.

Taking to heart the call of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea on bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge of socialist construction by promoting economic construction in parallel with defence building in conformity with the requirements of the current situation, they are registering new successes in all fields of the national economy—industrial enterprises, farm and fishing villages.

In the first quarter of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the output rose by 21.1 per cent in pig iron, 12.2 per cent in steel, 47.1 per cent in chemical fertilizers, 14 per cent in cement and 4.5 per cent in textiles.

A modern base for producing nitrate fertilizer came into being at the Aoji Chemical Factory and another large-scale ore dressing plant went into operation at the Go'indok mine.

The rolled steel workers of the Kangson Steel Plant who set themselves the goal of producing this year 250,000 tons of rolled steel have already topped the level of annual output of 360,000 tons.

Co-op farmers are now all out to reap a rich harvest this year.

All this demonstrates the burning revolutionary spirit and inexhaustible creative power of the entire people who are rallied with one mind and will around the Party and the Leader.

Our people's unqualified support for and trust in the State policy and the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung underlie the new great upsurge taking place in our country. Also underlying it is their firm confidence in the justness of their cause and in their brighter future which springs therefrom.

The infinite trust of the Korean people in the Leader and their conviction of the final victory are the feeling and faith that have become their flesh and blood through their life experience.

In this land where exploitation and oppression had prevailed for centuries, a socialist system under which all work and lead a happy life, helping each other, has been established and the solid foundations of an independent national economy laid and a brilliant national culture built.

The people's living conditions have improved year after year. Last year our peasants were freed from the burden of taxation once and for all with the complete abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind and this year a universal nine-year compulsory technical education started.

Our working people, who had suffered from poverty, hunger and ignorance, are enjoying full freedom and happiness as the full-fledged masters of the country.

In the course of great socio-economic reforms and progress, people have grown and been steeled. A radical change has taken place in their political and moral traits.

The motto "one for all, all for one" has become the norm governing the thinking and action of the whole nation.

The great change in our country has been brought about not without difficulty.

For the Korean people it was by no means a plain sailing to achieve the prosperity of the nation and build up a new society.

Obstacles cropped up one after another and ordeals followed in succession.

Each time they rose up in firm unity, overcame all difficulties and trials and made constant advances to reach where they are today.

What has made this possible?

This has been made possible because we have Premier Kim Il Sung and he has been leading us sagaciously. The Korean people are well aware of this through their experience.

Dwelling upon the construction of the country's independent national economy, Premier Kim Il Sung said already after the liberation:

"To build a democratic state, it is necessary to lay the foundations of an independent national economy of one's own nation. Without this, we cannot become independent and found a state nor can we subsist."

On the basis of this great idea, we have striven to build the foundations of an independent national economy, visualizing the bright future even in the grim days of the Patriotic War of Liberation against U.S. aggression.

During the war, centres of machine-building industry were set up and our own cadres trained.

In the postwar period when the building of the independent na-

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GREAT UPSURGE

(Continued from Page 1)

tional economy was in full progress, Premier Kim Il Sung put forth a line for the priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

Thanks to the thorough implementation of this line, epochal progress has been made in the economic construction of the country.

Underlying a new upsurge taking place in our country is the firm foundations of an independent economy thus laid.

Today our people are striving to carry out the Seven-Year Plan in a very tense atmosphere.

The U.S. imperialists occupying the southern part of our country and their stooges are frantically seeking to unleash another war in Korea, incessantly increasing their armed forces.

In his report delivered at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea convened last year, Premier Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a correct analysis and assessment of the present internal and external situation, clearly set forth the tasks to be fulfilled by our people, maintaining an alert and unrelaxing attitude.

The prevailing situation demands that our people push ahead with socialist construction more energetically maintaining alertness and preparedness and following the line of building economic construction parallel with defence upbuilding.

The new revolutionary upswing on all fronts of our economic construction is the answer of our people to it. They know well that to effect a greater leap in economic construction today means to further strengthen the independent economy in the northern part of Korea and bring about a marked improvement in the people's living conditions. They are also well aware that it constitutes a firm guarantee for the country's reunification, their supreme national task, and that it also means full preparations for shattering the aggressive manoeuvres of the enemy at a blow. They understand clearly that it is linked directly with the fulfilment of their duty to the progressive people of the world who are waging their revolutionary struggle for national liberation, social progress and peace.

This makes the Korean people further display their revolutionary zeal and renew their firm determination.

They are full of confidence that they will certainly win the final victory of their cause and honourably discharge the national and international duties they assumed, by waging an unremitting struggle surmounting all difficulties in the future, too, as in the past.

For they have the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung who has brought them today's happiness and glory, the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the entire people closely rallied around him and the revolutionary base in the North fortified like an impregnable fortress politically, economically and militarily.

Premier Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance at the Cho'ngjin Chemical Plant

Brilliant Successes On All Fronts in the First Quarter Year

Output in First Quarter Year Grows — Pig Iron 21.1%, Steel 12.2%, Coal 2.8%, Trucks 38.8%, Chemical Fertilizers 41.1%, Fabrics 4.5% — Compared with the Same Period of Last Year

In the first three months of the year our workers have made brilliant successes on all fronts of socialist construction.

The iron and steel workers fulfilled the quarterly assignments for pig iron and steel production by effecting socialist emulation between furnaces. Compared with the same period of last year, they increased the pig iron output by 21.1 per cent and the steel output by 12.2 per cent respectively.

In this period the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works who lifted the beacon of socialist emulation boosted the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel by a wide margin as against the same time of last year.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works and the So'ngjin Steel Plant, along with the Kangson Steel Plant, announced the successful fulfilment of their production plans.

Coal mines also hit their first quarter year quotas on all indices. Compared with the same period of last year, the coal output grew 2.8 per cent and the preparatory tunnelling 3.5 per cent respectively.

The machine builders have also registered signal successes in production.

The machine plants under the Ministry of First Machine Industry carried out successfully the first quarter year assignments, set higher than the result of the same period of last year. The production of trucks was increased by 38.8 per cent and that of tractors by 3.2 per cent over the figure of the corresponding period of last year. The production of machines also showed a rise.

Upholding the instructions given by Premier Kim Il Sung at a national meeting of workers in the field of machine building held in January this year, the machine plants scored big successes in reinforcing their material and technical foundations.

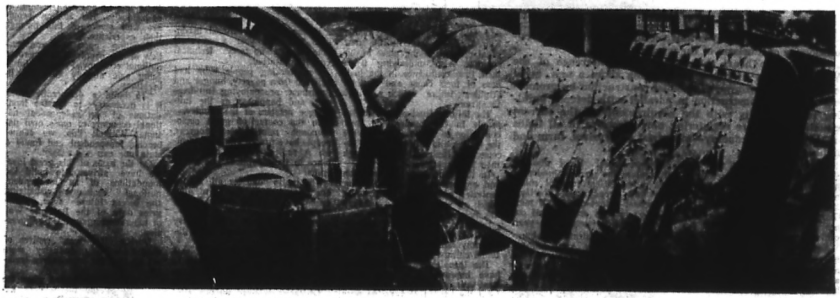
An increase of 41.1 per cent over the result of the first quarter of last year was recorded in the production of chemical fertilizers.

The cement factories under the Ministry of Building Materials Industry also hit their production target for the first quarter year. The output of cement grew by 14 per cent as against the same period of last year.

The first quarter year plan was overfulfilled by the textile mills, too. The production of fabrics increased by 4.5 per cent and that of cotton yarn by 3.8 per cent compared with the first quarter of last year.

The first quarterly plans were carried out also in rail transport, forestry, fishery, salt production, commerce, communications and other fields.

Having summed up the fulfilment of the first quarter plan with flying colours, our working people throughout the country are intensifying their labour endeavours from the outset of the second quarter year, holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer in the other and maintaining an alert and unrelaxing attitude in order to meet the approaching great revolutionary event with full preparedness.



Ore crushing workshop of recently commissioned ore dressing plant No. 2 at the Ga'mdok Mine

Aoji Chemical Factory

First Stage Project of Nitrate Fertilizer Production System Completed

A grand commissioning ceremony was held at the Aoji Chemical Factory in the northern region of our country on April 3 with the completion of the first stage project of its nitrate fertilizer production system.

This system, constructed by our own efforts and with our own technique and equipment, will turn out chemical fertilizer by gasifying coal. Its production processes are automated or semi-automated.

The ceremony was attended by the workers of the Aoji Industrial Construction Enterprise who had been in charge of the project, workers, technicians, office employees, students and housewives in the Aoji district.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il, Vice-Premier Ri Jong Ok, Minister of Chemical Industry Song Bok Gi and functionaries of the Party and government bodies and public organizations also took part in the ceremony.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il cut the tape hung across the entrance to the ammonium bicarbonate workshop amid the enthusiastic applause of the crowd.

Ri Jong Guk, Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Construction Commission delivered a report at the ceremony.

The reporter said that the production system was constructed as an important step in fulfilling the task set out in Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" — the task of bringing the per jongbo (One jongbo is about one hectare) application of chemical fertilizer up to 500 kilogrammes in the near future and later on to more than one ton.

The equipment of the production system was made by our machine-builders and workers in the spirit of self-reliance. All production processes have introduced latest achievements of modern science and technology into them and, as a result, are fully automated or semi-automated.

The reporter continued: Comrade Kim Il Sung who always shows deep care for the prosperity and development of the country and the improvement of the living standard of the people, came all the way to this chemical factory at the northern tip of the country in March 1959 and, in the course of his on-the-spot guidance, gave instructions on expanding the production of fertilizer by coal gasification for the development of the rural economy and later instructed more than once correct lines of construction.

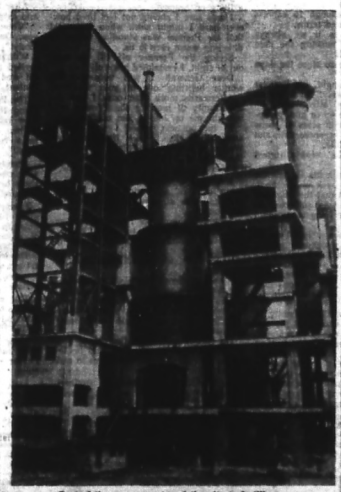
The constructors here who had never failed to respond to the call of the Party and the Leader, rose like one man with the burning determination to demonstrate once again the inexhaustible creative power of the Korean working class educated and trained by the Party by living up to the instructions of the respected and beloved Leader.

During the construction, they not only carried out successfully a vast amount of complicated work in its different sections but also saved 100,000 man-days labour and a large amount of building materials by applying many technical innovation proposals to the project.

The active support of the working people from various parts of the country greatly helped bring earlier the day of the operation.

The reporter evinced the firm determination of the workers to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge so as to fulfil with flying colours the second stage project and other construction tasks, holding a weapon in one hand and a hammer in the other and thus always maintaining an alert and unrelaxing attitude in order to defend the revolutionary gains, expedite the reunification of the country and advance the day of victory of the Korean revolution through North and South Korea.

After the report congratulatory speeches were made and congratulatory telegrams and messages from factories and other enterprises in different parts of the country were conveyed at the ceremony.



Part of the gas generator of the nitrate fertilizer production system at the Aoji Chemical Factory

Go'mdok Mine

Another Ore Dressing Plant Commissioned

On April 5, ore dressing plant No. 2 went into operation at the Go'mdok Mine, one of the leading mining centres in our country.

The construction of the plant was commenced about ten months ago on our own designing and with our own technique, equipment and labour.

A grand commissioning ceremony was held on the spot with the attendance of the constructors, miners and their families. The faces of constructors were beaming with joy and pride for they had made good their pledge to the Leader honorably on this significant day. Six years ago this day, Premier Kim Il Sung visited the mine and gave concrete instructions on the work and the orientation of development of the mine and directed meticulous care to the life of the miners.

Present at the ceremony were Vice-Premier Choe Yong Jin and leading functionaries of the ministries concerned and local organs of state power.

Chairman Sin Gwan Chol of the South Hamgyong Provincial Construction Commission delivered a report.

He stressed that the completion of the dressing plant in so short a period of time was one more demonstration of the correctness of the economic policy of the State.

During the whole course of building the plant, the constructors fully exhibited the staunch revolutionary will and dauntless spirit of the Korean working class of carrying the State policy through to the end.

For the early construction of the plant they displayed all their energy and wisdom and put forward innovation proposals to raise work efficiency.

The workers of the Madong and Sunghori cement factories and those of forestry offices sent a large amount of good-quality cement and timber. And the employees of the Charyon-gwan Mining Machine Plant, the Bukjung Machine Plant and the Gu-so'ng Mining Machine Plant also came to assist; they manufactured large and complicated equipment and had them installed by themselves.

Thus they made no small contribution to speeding up the project.

The reporter said:

The dressing plant came into being thanks to the strenuous efforts made by the constructors relying on the firm foundations of our independent national economy. It will be conducive to implementing the State policy on further developing the non-ferrous metal industry by giving precedence to the mining industry, the first process of industry, and capturing the height of mineral output envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan.

A congratulatory speech was made by Vice-Premier Choe Yong Jin.

He highly praised the constructors of the dressing plant and the workers, technicians and office employees of the mine and their families who displayed mass heroism in their endeavours to push through the Government policy on the preferential development of mining industry. And he expressed his conviction that they would successfully discharge the revolutionary tasks assigned to them.

The Vice-Premier cut the red tape hanging in front of the ore crusher of the plant.

The dressing plant was thus set in motion with all its machines working vigorously.

All its production processes are highly mechanized and automated on a serial system.

The first stage project of the nitrate fertilizer production system has been completed at the Aoji Chemical Factory. Photo shows packing workshop

Deep Concern about a Worker's Health

KIM HUNG IL

I STILL remember what took place in 1947.

On December 3 of that year the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works were elated with immense joy, pride and stirring excitement.

The Japanese imperialists had destroyed all the blast furnaces of the Hwanghae and Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works to cut the arteries of our industry when fleeing from Korea after their defeat in the Second World War. They said glaringly that it would take more than ten years to restore them. But we restored a blast furnace in a matter of two years and the commissioning ceremony was held at our works that day.

The ceremony was honoured with the presence of our respected and beloved Premier.

The presence of our boundlessly revered Premier at the commissioning ceremony gave us an indescribable joy.

Shouts of joy went up as thousands of workers welcomed the Premier.

I was very much inclined to join the welcoming crowd though I remained by the furnace. I had the honour of tapping the furnace at this historic commissioning ceremony. Presently the employees of the works and honoured guests gathered on either side of the tap-hole of the blast furnace and around the pighod.

The Premier was standing in the sand bed a little way off from the tap-hole.

Calming myself, I confidently tore off the last clay wall blocking the tap-hole. Glowing molten charge began to flow out of the hole scattering dazzling sparks.

The Premier clapped his hands wearing a smile of satisfaction.

A thunderous clapping of hands arose all around and cheers rang out renting the air.

We had always been condemned to humiliation by the Japanese imperialists, and for the first time in our life we felt the honour of and pride in labour.

The Premier, with a smile of satisfaction all the while, followed closely every move of us furnacemen who were tapping out the molten charge.

When almost all the molten iron ran out of the tap-hole, lumps of red-hot coke flew one after another to the middle of the sand bed, describing parabolas.

But the Premier stood there, still smiling.

I, along with two other furnacemen, lost no time to push the mud gun, defying tongues of flames.

The angry flames subsided with a hiss. It may sound quite strange to hear one speak of men pushing the mud gun, but at the time we had no alternative. Successfully having tapped the furnace we were wiping sweats in front of the control room, when the Premier came up to us from the sand bed.

Looking at us admiringly, he said to us with an air of pleasure: "Brave fighters! Let me press your hand."

The Premier gave us vigorous handshakes, not in the least minding our stained hands. I tried to clean my hands with the towel I was carrying by my side but had no time to do so.

He pressed my hand.

He highly appreciated the fact that the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works had restored the blast furnace with their own hands and praised them for it.

He then said to us: "You are the masters of the blast furnaces as well as the masters of the country. You are precious treasures shouldering the destiny of the nation. We had before the war five blast furnaces in our country. You must restore the remaining four furnaces, too. You will be able to restore them faster and better because you have already gained experience. The country's prosperity and development depend upon you. When you restore the blast furnaces rapidly and produce much iron, we will be able to manufacture many machines, and, at the same time, develop light industry and agriculture. This will make it possible for the entire people of Korea to attain a high standard of living at an early date."

I once again felt keenly how precious the iron we produced was for the building of a mighty and prosperous state and how proud and worthwhile the occupation of furnacemen was.

With a feeling of immense happiness, I renewed my resolve.

The Premier who had been casting an affectionate look at us, came a step nearer towards us and asked us if we had enough rice and what side-dishes we had and about our housing conditions.

Earlier the Premier had sent us the rice that peasants in Jaeryong County had presented to him some months before. Yet, that day he, coming personally to see us, showed concern about our food conditions.

By and by all our reserves melted away and we became bold enough to express everything in no measured terms.

The Premier asked us if we always closed the tap-hole by pushing the mud gun with our own hands.

We said we had done so since the days of Japanese rule.

After a moment's thought, the Premier remarked "It is most likely!" in a serious tone and looked at us attentively.

He called me to come up to him, grasped my hands covered with scars of burns I had suffered during Japanese rule and examined them for a while.

Changing colour, he slowly turned me round.

Then he felt again with his fingers the scar of a burn on the back of my neck.

At that moment, I felt that the tragedies of the past when I was subjected to abuse and insult were reviving in my mind all at once.

The villainous Japanese whipped me to go on with the work, instead of giving me medicine, even when I collapsed from a burn, saying that we should tap the furnace as long as we were alive. How many Korean workers had been condemned to savage contempt and maltreatment by them!

Born into a poor worker's family, I started my career as a smelter at the age of 17. In those days I would be whipped and get burnt, miss meals and pass long winter nights in a cold, unheated room. A worker who had such a career behind him, I felt tears welling up in my eyes as the Premier was now touching the scars of my wounds with a heavy heart.

"It's good you are brave, but it is very dangerous."

The Premier went on: "The work to push the mud gun should be mechanized. It should be mechanized! Only when the hard and labour-consuming work is mechanized will you be able to relieve yourselves from arduous work and ensure high labour productivity.

"The Japanese only thought of how to sweat Korean workers and did not care in the least whether they were exhausted or died..."

True, only a few years before the Japanese owner of the blast furnace regarded one ton of iron lump as more precious than a man's life and drove workers hard like cattle.

The Japanese foremen and shop managers, even before taking the hot air out of it, forced us to go into the furnace, wielding clubs.

This miserable plight has now become a thing of the past.

I was sure I should not feel tired however hard I might work when I thought that the Premier was standing before us directing warm care to us.

Seeing the Premier off till he went out of sight, I exclaimed inwardly:

Dear General! I will become a fine worker befitting one of your soldiers...

Afterwards more than once I had the opportunity of meeting the Premier who brought me up into a son of the Party.

In the postwar period I was sent to work at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works to restore the blast furnace. In the spring of 1959 when the Premier visited there, he did not fail to receive me.

It happened when we were with him to see a workers' art performance. My seat that day was at some distance from the Premier's.

Looking around, the Premier found me and beckoned to me to come. When I came up to him he kindly seated me beside him.

It was so unexpected that my face flushed hotly.

He put his hand lightly on my shoulder and asked me in detail about my family affairs in a low and soft tone.

I told him all about my practical living conditions, just as I would have done to my parents.

He even asked about the school years and records of my children. And he told me to send all of them to colleges to make talent of them.

To do so, you, he said smilingly, should set an example in study. Feeling ashamed, I dropped my head.

"Yes, I will study hard."

A little later, smile disappeared from his face and he looked attentively at me for a while with a serious look.

Then he told me in an anxious tone: "Comrade Hung Il! Your health seems much broken. You should take a rest..."

"I am all right! I am only a little tired with the preparation for the commissioning ceremony of the furnace," I answered vigorously.

"You are telling a lie."

That moment, his eyes seemed to have read my mind fully.

"Your face is candidly saying: 'Comrade Premier, to be frank with you, I am much broken in health,'".

At the recommendation of the Premier, I was sent to the Ju-ul rest home and other places for recuperation.

Changing the tone of his voice, the Premier put his hand on my shoulder and swung it softly.

"Well, let's see the performance!"

He passed his warm hand over my shoulder. At this happy moment, I recalled how, in 1947, he left the scars of my burns with an anxious expression on his face and how, during a recess of a Supreme People's Assembly session, he was glad to hear about the improvement of our workers' living conditions. In particular, I still remember a banquet given by the Cabinet on the New Year's Day in 1958.

That day I had an honour of greeting the New Year together with the Premier.

After looking around, he approached me and said:

"Comrade Hung Il! This banquet is for you. Don't stand on the slightest ceremony!"

With a smile on his face, he cordially invited me, saying: "Drink and eat your fill and enjoy yourself to your heart's content. Then I shall feel happy, shan't I?"

The Premier filled my glass. "Comrade Hung Il, I wish you good health in the New Year!"

Then, raising his glass high, he said in a resounding voice: "Let's drink a toast!"

I said word by word in a voice choking with emotion: "I propose a toast to the good health and long life of you, Dear Premier!"

I emptied my glass at a draught—a glass full of the Premier's affection, a glass he himself had filled to the health of a worker, nay, to the health of the entire working class.

The loud singing voice of the amateur art group members brought me to myself. I wiped my tears away with my handkerchief.

The workers on the stage sang the praises of their happy life which had come into full bloom thanks to the warm care of the Party and the Leader.

Their song was the happy song of me, who had grown under the care of the Leader and the song of profound gratitude sung by the entire working class.

Listening to the song, I thought:

How happy the working class today is! We have the beloved Leader, the father of our working class, to whom we can entrust our life, health and the future. We shall be always full of life and vigorously march ahead, performing miracles, as he is leading us and our working class is growing up in his bosom...

Wherever you go, you will find working people studying Premier Kim Il Sung's works and the Reminiscences of Participants in the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle led by him

Premier Kim Il Sung's Reply Receives Active Support from World Public

Korea's Reunification Issue Should Be Solved on the Principle of Independence Free from Any Outside Interference

In a letter to Mr. Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, Premier Kim Il Sung once again clarified the position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country on the principle of independence free from any outside interference, in a democratic way and by peaceful means.

The reply is commanding active support from broad world public.

CAMBODIA

In its article Cambodian paper **La Nouvelle Depeche** cited a passage from Premier Kim Il Sung's reply which says: "We have all along proceeded from the position that the reunification issue, a domestic problem of our nation, should be solved on the principle of independence free from any foreign interference, in a democratic way, and by peaceful means."

Noting that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made consistent efforts for the realisation of this line, the article touched upon the proposals for North-South general elections, North-South exchange and confederation.

These reasonable proposals are supported not only by the Korean people but by the honest-minded people the world over, the article said, and it rejected the reunification through "U.N.-supervised elections" advocated by the South Korean authorities.

Declaring that the basic obstacle to Korea's reunification is the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the paper remarked: Therefore, Korea's reunification cannot be realised unless the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. lackeys are overthrown.

JAPAN

A recent issue of **Tosei Shimpo** published in Tokyo printed the full text of Premier Kim Il Sung's reply under the title, "Fair and Reasonable Proposal for Korea's Reunification."

The paper wrote: In his reply Premier Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reclarified the consistent proposal of the D.P.R.K. Government for the independent, peaceful reunification of North and South Korea. The letter has an important content which must not be overlooked by all Japanese people who are interested in the Korean question.

Under the headline "Independent Reunification of Korea — Road to Peace," the paper also introduced a round-table talk of Communist, Socialist and Liberal Democratic Party members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, supporting Premier Kim Il Sung's reply and echoed voices of Tokyo citizens of various strata who welcomed it.

A recent issue of **Shin-Ibaragi** published in Ibaragi Prefecture printed the full text of the reply together with the photograph of Premier Kim Il Sung under the heading, "Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea. An End to the Tragedy of National Split — Aspiration of the Entire Korean People."

Another issue of this paper echoed voices of public figures in Ibaragi Prefecture under the caption: "On Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea. Some Thoughts on Premier Kim Il Sung's Reply."

Mitsue Kobayashi, Professor of the Ibaragi University, said: "North and South Korea must be reunified. Many obstacles, such as the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army and the 'Japan-ROK Treaty,' lie in the road to reunification. But when the determination of the people in North and South Korea to achieve it grows firmer, it will not be difficult to remove these obstacles. The proposal for national reunification reiterated by the North Korean side, should be realised at an early date."

Daily **Akita Senjujiho** and monthly **Publication and Culture** published in Akita Prefecture printed the full text of the reply.

Other dailies **Higashi-Aichi Shimbun** and **Tokai Minpo** published in Aichi Prefecture, and **Saitoka Shimbun** in Saitama Prefecture, carried detailed gists of the reply.

MEXICO

Mexican weekly **Simpre** stressed in an article that despite the subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet regime in South Korea, the Korean people are making all-out efforts to solve the fundamental question of reunifying the country free from outside interference. The article cited a passage of Premier Kim Il Sung's reply to the President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington reading: "The basic measure we have invariably suggested for the reunification of the country is to establish a unified, democratic, central government by means of free North-South general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops."

It further quoted the following lines:

"It is self-evident that, under the circumstances in which foreign forces are occupying the territory, national sovereignty and freedom of the masses of the people for expressing their intention cannot be secured. There are no foreign troops whatever in North Korea today. The question is to get rid of the U.S. army which is occupying South Korea under the signboard of the 'U.N. forces.'"

The article recalled that the D.P.R.K. Government put forth the proposal for a North-South confederation as a transitional measure for restoring the severed national ties and proposed to realise North-South economic and cultural interchange, leaving political questions aside, with a view to lessening the sufferings of the people caused by the country's division and helping promote reunification.

The weekly continued: The D.P.R.K. Government also repeatedly proposed to realise mutual visits and correspondence between the North and the South and offered time and again to take into North Korea the unemployed and orphans and ensure jobs and livelihood to them, to issue stipends to self-supporting students of South Korea to enable them to study, and to relieve victims of natural calamities in order to alleviate the living difficulties of the South Korean people languishing in hunger and poverty. The South Korean authorities, however, accepted none of these measures including correspondence between families in the North and the South. Rather they answered these reunification measures with military provocations against the northern part of Korea and with the suppression of the South Korean people and the organizations demanding the national reunion.

NIGERIA

The Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea received a letter from the Nigerian Agricultural and Forestry Workers' Trade Union fully supporting Premier Kim Il Sung's reply.

The letter said: Premier Kim Il Sung's reply has given us a clear idea of the question of Korea's reunification. It dealt a big blow to the United States which is scheming to maintain its base of aggression and plunder in Asia and perpetuate the division of Korea.

"TRI-CONTINENTS"

The recent issue of **Tri-continents**, organ of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization, carried a detailed summary of Premier Kim Il Sung's letter together with his portrait.

The magazine referred to the position of the Workers' Party of Korea that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved on the principle of independence free from any outside interference, in a democratic way, and by peaceful means and its basic measure for Korea's reunification, that is, to establish a unified, democratic central government by holding free North-South general elections after the expulsion of foreign troops from South Korea.

Saying that the United Nations has neither competence nor right to meddle in the Korean question and that this organization has been used as an instrument for justifying the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Korea, the magazine wrote: Reunification through "U.N.-supervised elections" demanded by the South Korean authorities is, in the final analysis, meant to extend the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism established in South Korea to North Korea.

Friendship Delegation

(Continued from Page 1)

The delegation was seen off at the airfield by Abdulla Gazilan, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the YAR, Mohamed Abdul Aziz Sallam, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mohamed Kamel Wasti, Minister of Public Health, Abdel Karim, Minister of Communications, and other government dignitaries as well as officers of the Yemeni army and the U.A.R. army in Yemen.

Diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Yemen were also on hand.

Prior to its departure, the national anthems of Korea and Yemen were played.

Gang Ryang Uk, in company with Vice-Premier and Defence Minister Abdulla Gazilan, reviewed a guard of honour at the airfield.

BANQUET

Korean Vice-President gave a banquet at the Presidential Palace on April 3 in honour of Abdullah Al Sallal, President of the Yemeni Arab Republic.

Invited to the banquet together with the President were Abdulla Gazilan, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, Abdul Aziz Sallam, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other high-ranking government officials, and the Chief of General Staff of the Yemeni Army and other senior officers.

Also invited were many diplomatic envoys in Sana.

The Yemeni Gang Ryang Uk and President Abdullah Al Sallal exchanged speeches at the banquet.

SPEECHES

Gang Ryang Uk highly praised the successes the Yemeni people had made under the leadership of President Abdullah Al Sallal in the struggle for the recovery of the sovereignty of the country, the consolidation of the republican system and for the construction of a new society, courageously smashing all the subversive machinations of the imperialists.

The Korean people fully support the Yemeni people in their struggle for defending the republican system, liberating South Yemen from the British imperialists' occupation and thwarting all the subversive plots of the Arab reactionaries under the aegis of the U.S.-British imperialists, he declared.

President Abdullah Al Sallal said in his speech that the Yemeni Government fully supported the just struggle of the Korean people against foreign imperialism and for the reunification of the country free from any interference from outside. He called for the strengthening of the unity between the peoples of the two countries in the struggle against the common enemy.

Noting that the visit of the Korean delegation to Yemen further deepened and developed the solid relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries, he said: The Yemeni people will always remember the support and sympathy expressed by the Korean people toward the Yemeni revolution, and the struggle of the Yemeni people against imperialism and reaction and against backwardness.

RECEPTION

Earlier, on March 29, Gang Ryang Uk made a courtesy call on the Yemeni President and conveyed him the personal letter of Premier Kim Il Sung. They had a friendly talk on that occasion.

On the same day, the President gave a grand banquet in the Presidential Palace in welcome of the Korean friendship delegation.

INSPECTION

During its stay in Yemen, the delegation inspected educational and public health organs, enterprises and the cadets school in Sana and visited localities.

A reception mission led by the Minister of Finance, Economy and Public Service was formed in Yemen to welcome the Korean friendship delegation. — (KCNA)

Statement of the Foreign Ministry of the D.P.R.K.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on April 7 condemning the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the barbarous murder of the civil police personnel of our side who were on routine patrol duty in our portion of the Demilitarized Zone east of Panmunjom on April 5. Follows the full text of the statement:

The U.S. imperialists perpetrated another act of grave provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On April 5 the U.S. imperialist army of aggression suddenly opened an intensive machinegun and automatic rifle fire against our civil police personnel who were performing normal patrol duty in our portion of the Demilitarized Zone east of Panmunjom, killing five of them and wounding another.

The entire Korean people are expressing burning indignation at the barbarous act of homicide by the U.S. imperialists.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. severely condemn the U.S. imperialists for their criminal act of openly disturbing peace in Korea in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The recent murder by the U.S. imperialists is part of their planned, deliberate military provocations against the Korean people.

It shows that the feverish preparations of war by U.S. imperialism in Korea have reached an extremely dangerous stage.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have ceaselessly been committing open acts of military provocation along the Military Demarcation Line against the northern part of Korea.

Especially since U.S. President Johnson's visit to South Korea last October, various provocations by the U.S. imperialist army of aggression have rapidly increased and have become more malicious.

This is clearly proved by the fact that in the recent five months alone they fired 10,000 odd rounds of ammunition into the northern part of Korea, infiltrated naval vessels of all types into the coastal waters of our side on more than 200 occasions, and even carried out bombardment by sending flotillas.

Some time ago the U.S. side's naval vessels received a severe punishment at the hands of the Korean People's Army, while they were making an armed attack after having intruded into our coastal waters.

Through another provocative act of murder on the Military Demarcation Line, the U.S. imperialists are seeking to intensify the anti-Communist racket, quell the mounting anti-U.S. trend among the South Korean people and prolong the military fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The U.S. imperialists' unabated provocations are closely related with their overall plan for aggression in Asia.

Having sustained a series of grave setbacks in Vietnam, they are desperately trying to find a way out by intensifying their policies of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists are intent on launching a new war in Korea, while further expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam.

The criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism is undermining the Korean armistice and gravely menacing peace in Asia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people are heightening vigilance against all machinations of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi gang and are closely watching their armed provocations.

The Korean people will never be frightened by the U.S. imperialist aggressors playing with fire.

U.S. imperialists should not run riot recklessly but must clearly realize what their unbridled actions for the provocation of another war would bring to them.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleash a new war in Korea, the Korean People's Army and the entire people under arms will deal an annihilating blow to them and make a clean sweep of them.

The U.S. imperialists will never be able to evade the responsibility for all the crimes they have committed in Korea, and will surely be made to pay the blood debt.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately halt the war schemes against the northern part of Korea, and must leave South Korea at once, taking their aggressive troops and weapons they have brought in.

If the U.S. imperialists again dare unleash an aggressive war in Korea despite the stern warnings of the entire Korean people, it will bring their own destruction.

If U. S. Aggressors Unleash a Entire People under Arms will

ANOTHER GRAVE PROVOCATIVE ACT BY U.S. IMPERIALISTS

Brutal Murder Committed by U.S. Side in Demilitarized Zone

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are engrossed in aggression and war again perpetrated a deliberate, provocative act on the Military Demarcation Line.

At 13:30 on April 5, the U.S. side fired all of a sudden hundreds of machinegun and automatic rifle shots at civil police personnel of our side who were on routine patrol duty in our portion of the Demilitarized Zone and injuring another.

This is a grave provocation violating and wrecking the Preamble and Paragraphs 6, 10, 12, 14 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement.

Our side proposed to the U.S. side to hold a meeting of the members of both sides to joint observer team No. 2 of the Military Armistice Commission on the spot of the incident at 18:30 on April 5 to conduct joint investigation into and confirmation of the incident. But the U.S. side, though it agreed to this proposal, did not turn up at the designated meeting place. It was the following day that they were compelled to appear at the place at the repeated strong requests of our side.

Truth about the brutal murder committed by the U.S. imperialists was brought to full light through the joint investigation by members of both sides to the joint observer team.

According to the statement made by a witness of our side on the site of the joint investigation, civil police personnel of our side were performing their routine patrol duty in our portion of the Demilitarized Zone at around 13:30 on April 5.

The U.S. side had stealthily laid in wait in the Demilitarized Zone south of the Military Demarcation Line a group of their personnel armed with machineguns and automatic rifles which are prohibited in the Demilitarized Zone under the Armistice Agreement and watched for a chance for surprise attack upon our personnel.

When civil police personnel of our side reached the neighbourhood of demarcation marker No. 0109 from No. 0110, the enemies opened fire at them all of a sudden.

From their post some 50 metres south of the Military Demarcation Line the U.S. aggressors turned on them a concentrated fire of hundreds of bullets with machineguns and automatic rifles. Five civil police personnel of our side were thus killed and another was wounded.

In the course of the joint investigation it was definitely confirmed by irrefutable material evidence that the civil police personnel of our side were on normal patrol duty in our portion of the Demilitarized Zone. The bodies of our personnel and the rifles they were carrying were all found lying in the north of the Military Demarcation Line and it was ascertained that their rifles had never been fired. All this was confirmed and the U.S. observers themselves admitted it.

As is seen from the above, it was substantiated by personal and material evidences that the U.S. aggressors, according to their careful, premeditated plan and arrangement, intentionally killed by a surprise attack the civil police personnel of our side who were on routine patrol duty in the Demilitarized Zone.

Refuting instantly the impudent argument of the enemy, our side declared that with no crafty ruse could the enemy deny the stark fact irrefutably established in the course of the joint investigation or shirk the responsibility for its bestial act.

U. S. Side Again Sends Armed Spies

The U.S. aggressors, who perpetrated the bestial act of killing civil policemen of our side on April 5 in our portion of the Demilitarized Zone, again committed a deliberate, provocative act of infiltrating armed spies into our side.

On the night of April 5 they dispatched into our side two spies, Han Rak Ho and Kim Chang Su, armed with two automatic rifles, several hundred bullets, six hand-grenades, poison, anaesthetic and many other lethal weapons to raid People's Army barracks, kill armymen and people and kidnap them.

But the armed spies, sent on this subversive mission, were arrested at 10:50 on April 6 at a point nine kilometres northwest of Chorwon.

Despite the repeated warnings of our side, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are openly perpetrating provocative acts in succession against our side on the Military Demarcation Line, keying up tension and feverishly stepping up preparations for a new aggressive war.

Red worker-peasant militiamen preparing themselves for the defence of their country with a rifle in one hand and a hammer or a sickle in the other

New War in Korea, the Korean People's Army and Deal a Fatal Blow to Them and Make a Clean Sweep of Them

Provocateurs Will Surely Be Given Stern Retaliatory Blows

Late Gwon Hyok Won

Late Ha Myon Yu

Late Ju So'n Ho

Late Choe Jo'ng-Ryong

Late Ri Se Chang

Funeral Service for Murdered Civil Police Held

GEN. HOH BONG HAK MADE GRAVE-SIDE SPEECH

A funeral service for the late Comrades Gwon Hyok Won, Ha Myon Yu, Ju So'n Ho, Choe Jo'ng Ryong and Ri Se Chang, civil police personnel of our side heinously murdered by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, was held on April 7 amid the burning indignation of the whole nation.

Attending the ceremony were a large number of servicemen of the People's Army, and local workers, peasants, youths and students who came to pay their last tribute to the comrades-in-arms who were slain by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Also present were kinsfolks and friends of the deceased; General Hoh Bong Hak, Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army; and functionaries of the local Party and government organs and public organisations.

To the solemn strains of the dirge, General Hoh Bong Hak laid before the coffins the wreath sent by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

The attendants of the funeral service were overwhelmed with emotion at the sight of the wreath sent in person by the Leader, taking their death to heart,—the respected and beloved Leader who always values the revolutionary fighters and shows them parental care and love.

They renewed their determination to defend at the risk of their lives the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and win the final victory of the revolution, carrying forward the cause of the late revolutionary comrades.

General HOH BONG HAK made a grave-side speech. He said: "How can we repress our burning resentment at the bestial murder of our close comrades-in-arms? We must make the enemy pay the blood debt in blood.

"The U.S. imperialist aggressors shall not escape the stern, merciless revenge of our people and People's Army for their grave crime.

"The comrades have left us, but their lofty desire, revolutionary passion and uncompromising fighting spirit against the enemy will live long in the hearts of our people and officers and men of the People's Army, and will inspire our people to the relentless struggle for expelling the U.S. imperialist aggressors and accomplishing the cause of reunification of the country.

"We will heighten vigilance against the manoeuvres of the enemy, maintain an alert and unrelaxing attitude and complete all-round preparations for smashing at one blow any reckless provocation of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

"Carrying forward the lofty spirit of these comrades, we will advance more vigorously toward the reunification of the country and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and pour all our energy into the fulfilment of the militant tasks set forth by the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

"Annihilate the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the avowed enemy of the Korean people!"

Then were read out messages of condolence from the fighters on Height 1211 and other People's Army fighters and from factories and other enterprises, offices and co-operative farms in different parts of the country.

The coffins were lowered into the graves amid a volley of rifles.

Then the national anthem was played. Its solemn strains filled people with the firm resolve to consolidate their revolutionary base in the North and devote their all for the final victory of the Korean revolution, carrying forward the youthful dream and the burning fidelity to the motherland left behind by the late comrades.

Fighters of the heroic Korean People's Army are fully ready to crush any provocation of the American imperialists and their stooges at a stroke

We'll Never Condone Provocateurs

On April 5, the U.S. imperialists committed the bestial act of killing five of the civil police personnel of our side and wounding another in our portion of the Demilitarized Zone at a point two kilometres east of Panmunjom on the Military Demarcation Line.

The new military provocative act and ferocious homicidal atrocity perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists are an extension of their systematic and premeditated military provocations against the Korean people and a plain expression of the fact that their aggressive move has reached a grave stage.

Their provocations have become all the more undisguised and entered a more reckless phase, as the people in South Korea, inspired by the promotion of socialist construction in the North and the growth of its might, are more and more desirous of achieving independence, rejecting outside forces and realizing the country's reunification.

The latest homicidal act of the American imperialists is intended to dampen the aspiration of the South Korean people for national reunification and put down their growing anti-American, anti-"government" sentiments and divert the attention of the people elsewhere with the fraudulent "elections" in South Korea at hand so as to create favourable conditions for installing their stooge Pak Jung Hi again in power.

The aim they pursue in these successive reckless provocations does not end here.

They are now undergoing a serious crisis in maintaining their colonial rule in South Korea and sustaining repeated heavy military setbacks in their war of aggression in South Vietnam. Furthermore, they are being dealt severe counter-blows in all parts of Asia where they have stretched their aggressive claws. So they are seeking a way out by means of their intensified policies of aggression and war.

The latest incident is a part and direct offspring of such foolhardy schemes of U.S. imperialism.

Hence, it constitutes a grave hostility against the Korean people and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a challenge not only to the Asian people but to the world's peace-loving people.

The Korean people will never condone this military provocation of the U.S. imperialists and their murderous atrocity and will surely make the organizers of the latest incident pay dearly for their crime.

Our people who are under arms warn: "Yankees, don't behave rashly." They are sharpening revolutionary vigilance more than ever before and are fully ready to inflict stern punishment on the enemies if they persist in their reckless provocations.

Should the aggressors continue to run wild and dare to provoke a new war, our people and People's Army will certainly wipe them out once and for all in this land.

MAC Meeting

Murder and Military Provocation—U. S. Deliberate Acts

The 243rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on April 8 at which the senior member of our side refuted, with personal and material evidences, the preposterous allegations the U.S. side made in order to cover up the truth of its latest provocation.

On April 5, the U.S. imperialist fiends fired all of a sudden machineguns and automatic rifles at civil police personnel of our side, who were on routine patrol duty in our portion of the Demilitarized Zone not far from Panmunjom, killing five of them and wounding another. On the same day, the U.S. side infiltrated into the area of our side armed spies Kim Chang Su and Han Rak Ho, who had been given special training for a long period at a combat detachment of the U.S. Eighth Army intelligence unit, for the purpose of raiding and destroying our People's Army barracks and killing armymen and civilians.

Pointing to these provocations of the U.S. side, Major General Bak Jung Guk said:

Today the entire people and People's Army of our country are denouncing with surging indignation the U.S. imperialist aggressors' latest act of homicide and military provocation.

We will square accounts with the enemy—fire for fire, blood for blood.

The U.S. side must remember that the Korean people mean what they say. If the enemy dare provoke a new aggressive war, not heeding this stern warning, they will find their graves in Korea.

According to the statement of the senior member of our side, it was established by material evidences in the course of an on-the-spot joint investigation that the murdered civil police personnel of our side were on their routine patrol duty in our portion of the Demilitarized Zone and that the military provocation and murder were deliberate acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

At a loss for an excuse at the meeting, Ciccolella, senior member of the U.S. side, tried to distort the fact established by the joint investigation, saying that personnel of the U.S. side merely fired back at our side.

Major General Bak recalled that the chief member of the U.S. side to the joint observer team ascertained in the course of joint investigation that the rifles carried by the murdered civil police personnel of our side had not been fired and that a witness brought by the U.S. side admitted that he first fired when the incident broke out.

Again tightly cornered, Ciccolella said that there was no knowing who fired first, in justification of his allegation he asserted that some of the dead bodies of our civil police personnel were found south of the Military Demarcation Line.

Major General Bak said: If personnel of our side really crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the portion of the U.S. side, as it alleges, this means they did so, leaving their rifles north of the Line, that is, in our portion, to "raid" with bare hands a guard post of the U.S. side. How can one imagine the personnel of our side "raid" with bare hands in broad daylight a guard post of the U.S. side reinforced with defence fortifications and various types of automatic weapons? Who will believe it?

Recalling that the U.S. side refused to respond to the proposal of our side to conduct joint investigation at once on April 5, the very day when the incident took place, Major General Bak said: This was for the purpose of moving the dead bodies of our personnel south of the Demarcation Line under cover of night to make it appear that our side crossed the Line.

Though the U.S. side admitted that it fired first, it persistently denied that it used automatic rifles. This was for covering up at least its criminal violation of Paragraph 10 of the Armistice Agreement which prohibits the introduction of any heavy and automatic weapons into the Demilitarized Zone.

But this attempt of the U.S. side was also laid bare by what the members of both sides to the joint observer team confirmed with their own eyes: there were four bullet holes on a 0.5 square metre marker of the Demarcation Line and around the marker were evidences of heavy firing. The personnel of the two sides in the joint security area in Panmunjom also heard the sound of running fire of machineguns and automatic rifles at the time the incident occurred.

Unable to find any more subterfuge, Ciccolella tried to evade the discussion of the question by juggling with words only.

Sternly condemning the criminal act of the U.S. side, Major General Bak warned: If the U.S. side persists in reckless provocations against our side, the armistice will be wrecked in the end. Then, the U.S. side will be held fully responsible for this.

Aggressors Are Doomed

The people and armymen of Korea inflicted severe punishment upon the American imperialists and their lackeys whenever the latter staged provocations against the northern part of our country on land and sea as well as in the air.

Should American invaders start another aggressive war in Korea the Korean people and servicemen will wipe out the aggressors to the last man.

* * *

The American plane and its pilots captured by the Korean People's Army while conducting a reconnoitering flight over the area north of the Military Demarcation Line

The wreck of American F-86-D fighter shot down by a self-defence measure of the People's Army when it intruded into our territorial air space on January 4, 1964

Guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side sunken by the Korean People's Army when it was engaged in a hostile act in our territorial waters

THANOM-HOLT-PAK JUNG HI:

WHAT ARE THE AIMS?

Thai Premier Thanom paid a visit to Seoul on April 2 at the invitation of South Korea's "Prime Minister" and had talks with Pak Jung Hi and his clique.

No sooner had Thanom left South Korea than Australian Premier Holt came to South Korea on April 6.

Their visits to Seoul were almost simultaneous and the aims of their visits were all the same.

Dispatches from Seoul said that they, along with the Pak Jung Hi clique, "reaffirmed that they would continue to exert all possible efforts in the military and other spheres in Vietnam" and, at the same time, discussed the "question of their co-operation" in the "Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Seven Nations Involved in the Vietnam War" to be held in Washington on the 20th this month and the "Second General Meeting of the ASPAC" scheduled to be convened in Bangkok in July.

Thanom, Holt and Pak Jung Hi come under the same category in view of the fact that they are the out-and-out stooges of Washington.

In a nutshell, Thanom, Holt and Pak are all characterized by their loyalty to take the lead in executing whatever their employers in Washington want them to do, and they regard this as their raison d'etre.

It goes without saying that the date and aims of their travel were decided upon in accordance with the programme worked out by the U.S. State Department.

The "invitations" and "visits" among the three are related with the U.S. plan to draw all its puppets in the Asian and Pacific regions deeper into its war of aggression in Vietnam.

The American imperialists now find themselves in a desperate fix in their aggressive war in Vietnam. In a vain attempt to get out of this predicament, therefore, they some time ago convened in Guam the "strategic talks" aimed at the further escalation of the war and, later took a series of measures to concretize it — the convocation of the projected "Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Seven Nations Involved in the Vietnam War" in Washington, the projected "second ASPAC general meeting" in Bangkok and so forth.

Through these meetings, Johnson and his company intend to involve their puppets in these countries into the Vietnam war more deeply, to complete a new "anti-Communist military alliance" with these lackeys as the core, and to mobilize them fully in implementing their policy of aggression in Asia.

Washington is now making them prepare for those meetings early, inducing its lackeys in South Korea, Thailand and Australia to visit each other. As is shown in the recent "visits" and "talks" in Seoul, people of the same category isolated from the world at large and acknowledged as typical U.S. lackeys, always repeat the stereotyped words, no matter how frequently they may visit each other and no matter how vociferously they may rave. The despicable character and the total isolation of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have become still clearer, after all.

What one should pay attention to here is the fact that in the meantime the U.S. imperialists are feverishly taking concrete measures for escalating the war in Vietnam and for provoking another war in Korea. This fact should not be overlooked. Kim Gun Hyong

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price 10 jon No. 13014